

WILL NOT BE TOLD.

Twenty-Five Tales the Populists Will Not Publish.

The Leedy Campaign Book Will Be Notorious for the Interesting Matter It Does Not Contain—Populist Testimony.

The populist campaign handbook from a populist standpoint will be a "good thing." The book will be more notable for the things it does not contain than those that it does contain.

To begin with, it will give a sketch of Gov. Leedy, but will not contain the governor's interview in which he said: "Having been unable to make a living on a farm, I quit that business and went to studying the financial question."

The railroad question will be referred to as showing what Attorney General Boyle and the railroad commissioners have done, but no place will be found for the interview Mr. Leedy had with Senator John Armstrong, populist, when he said he would have vetoed the Brown bill had it passed the legislature, as he did the Harris bill. Bailey Wagener's advice to Representative Ed Hackney: "It's no use for you to expend so much energy on railroad legislation, Ed, for the governor will veto any bill you pass," will not be incorporated.

No reference will be made to the fact that several populist members of the legislature went to Topeka on borrowed money and returning home built new barns, bought droves of cattle and opened grocery stores.

Representative W. F. Brown's open letter charging that Jerry Simpson was on the pay roll of the lobby to defeat populist measures and Brown's severe arraignment of Simpson and Senator Harris will not appear.

The editorial in the Hiawatha Democrat, accusing the populist state board of charities with boodling and demanding their immediate removal by the governor will be one of the stories overlooked in the make-up of the book.

The book will contain no reference to Oil Inspector Wharton's inspecting a barrel of rain water at Garnett and stamping it "100 test." Neither will it contain the article Frank Elliott wrote exposing the coal oil inspection scandal and which by threats of publishing in his own paper, forced Leedy to go over to Atchison at midnight and tender him the office of executive clerk in the governor's office, which he accepted and which he now holds.

Frank Weinschen's expose of the deal the other members of the live stock sanitary commission, of which he was president, had with the railroads to compel cattlemen to ship all of their cattle into Kansas by rail instead of driving them in, and also his expose of the \$5.38 per month boodle deal at the Kansas City stock yards will not be a part of the populist campaign handbook.

The story of the payment of \$1,000 to David Overmyer by Gov. Leedy out of his contingent fund a short time after the Alchison democratic convention, for "services rendered," is to fall in the waste basket of the populist censor.

There will be no chapter on "why the populist executive committee awarded the contract to pave the walks and drives of the statehouse grounds to the highest bidder."

The Graham county bond deal, attempted to be perpetuated by the state school fund commissioners, and only stopped by Treasurer Hefebower appealing to the supreme court, will be interesting reading, but G. W. Harrington (censor on the book) will let the public find that out some other way than through the populist handbook.

The successful efforts of Bank Commissioner Iredenthal and Secretary of State Bush to stop a wholesale boodle deal on the selection of a New York fiscal agency is such rich reading matter that the populist managers will keep it from the "poor, down-trodden" farmers of the state and will not insert it in their book.

Speaker Street's testimony about that \$100 bill being thrown at him by Harry Wilson, of the book trust, and it sticking on his belt hat; also his refusal to accept a \$2,500 boodle on the schoolbook bill will not go in. The censor is afraid that some inquisitive populist would write in and ask for additional information concerning the matter.

The testimony of almost every populist representative, showing that almost every other populist representative was corrupt and had his hand out in all directions during the legislative session, as recorded in the proceedings of the populist legislative investigating committee, may find a place in the republican handbook, but not in the populist book, if Grant Harrington knows himself, and he thinks he does.

There will be no room for Speaker Pro Tem. Ed Welles's famous saying: "This legislature is the most corrupt since the days of Pomeroy."

The book will not contain Taylor Riddle's famous interview, declaring that "it is useless for the populists to pay any attention to the damned niggers, for they vote the republican ticket like sheep." Neither will it say anything further about Riddle's sudden attack of heart failure after being elected captain of the Marion company of volunteers and discovering that he was likely to be sent where there would be some fighting to do.

Censor Harrington will treat with silent contempt the query made by an inquisitive populist: "Why don't Leedy proceed to collect the thousands of dollars from the Leavenworth coal mining companies which he claims they owe the state and which he threatened to go after several months ago?" Harrington has some regard for the feelings of John Atwood, legal counsel for the concerns.

The book will not contain a detailed account of the operations of McNall's road agents among eastern insurance concerns; nor the operations of the

"personal" inspectors appointed by the live stock sanitary commission after Taylor Riddle and Leedy talked over the matter. These are the things, the censor believes, that should not concern the public and his opinion is affirmed by those officials interested.

And then nothing will be said about the populists firing an employee of the statehouse because he had the audacity to inform them that another populist employee was stealing coal from the statehouse coal bins.

Annie Diggs's arraignment of the populists in the legislature and her prediction that they would hear from the people when they came up again for reelection, together with her assertion that Leedy's administration would make Levelev's respectable, is not altogether good enough from a literary standpoint to find a place.

Bryan's plea for the populist legislature and state officials to become honest again and stay that way or suffer the righteous wrath of an outraged people will be one of the few things Bryan has said that the censor considers unfit for populists to read, and so it will not be published.

Other matters of importance will compel the censor to crowd out a brief story of the ten per cent. levy made on state employees, including even the laundry girls in the state institutions, for campaign purposes.

Leedy's copperhead talk concerning the war, in which he declared, among other things, that McKinley was prolonging the war until after the congressional elections this fall, and the only reason the national administration wanted the army and navy increased was to oppress labor, will be left out.

The book will say nothing about the various police scandals under the state administration, together with the testimony given Attorney General Boyle, where the high police officials of Kansas City, Kan., went down cellar with a notorious jointist and gambling house proprietor, and after the proprietor came up stairs and went to the money drawer and took out a roll and then went back, how happy those officials looked when they emerged from said cellar.

The above are a few of the things the populist handbook will not contain. There are others.—Kansas City Journal.

DEMOCRATS FOR STANLEY.

A Well-Known Lawyer Tells Why They Will Vote for the Republican Candidate.

Fred W. Bentley, the democratic lawyer of Wichita, in an interview with the Eagle, gives his reasons for thinking that every democrat in Kansas should support W. E. Stanley for governor.

"I do not care to be interviewed," said Mr. Bentley, "but in regard to the statements already imputed to me I will say, in justice to myself and to Mr. Stanley, that Stanley is a great lawyer, the leader of our bar. I was taught when a boy, as a matter of politics, to never pull a man down. If anyone above me is in my way, the way to get him out is to push him up, not to pull him down. I don't think any member of the Wichita bar will vote for Stanley simply to retire him from the practice. Dave Leahy saying I will vote for Stanley to get part of his practice is one of his jokes.

"As a democrat, I believe the straight populist ticket should be beaten until their organization is destroyed and everyone of that party who believes in the principles of Hamilton becomes a republican aristocrat, and everyone who believes in the principles of Jefferson becomes a democratic commoner. I was in the first fusion with the populists. We fused with them for the purpose of leading them into the democratic party. They don't lead. We find ourselves corralled in their pasture with their political trocha around us after ten years—voting at our primaries, running our conventions, leading us. To defeat them is to cut their fences, ruin their separate organization. If we don't they will ruin ours. For these reasons I shall vote for Stanley."

UP AGAINST IT.

The Populists Cannot Raise Their Old Calamity Cry—Some Figures That Tell a Great Story.

"We call attention to the fact that a republican congress and a republican president have long been in power and the principles of high taxation and of the gold standard have been powerless to put life into their promise of higher wages for the American laborer, and higher prices for the product of the American farm. Stagnation in business continues unabated."

Wages paid to workmen in the Santa Fe shops at Emporia in March, 1898, \$10.078.75.

Wages paid to workmen in the Santa Fe shops at Emporia in March, 1898, \$22,814.10.

Monthly increase, \$3,755.41.

Wages paid to workmen in the Santa Fe shops at Emporia in April, 1898, \$17,147.41.

Wages paid to workmen in the Santa Fe shops at Emporia in April, 1898, \$22,702.86.

Monthly increase, \$5,015.51.

Price for hogs in Kansas City in May, 1898, from \$2.95 to \$3.30.

Price for hogs in Kansas City in May, 1898, from \$3.50 to \$4.

Price for fat cattle in Kansas City in May, 1898, from \$4.50 to \$5.

Soden's average price for corn in May, 1898, 20 cents.

Soden's average price for corn in May, 1898, 35 cents.

The Lord hates a liar!—Emporia Gazette.

Due to Watch Case Photography.

Mrs. Sweet—Isn't it strange that Harry will never permit Edith to open his watch?

Mr. Sweet—Humph! There must be another girl in the case.—Jewellers Weekly.

A VAST WAR FLEET.

Seventy American Ships of War to Assemble at Fort Monroe.

WAITING FOR NEWS FROM MANILA.

The Efforts to Restore the Manila Cable Not Yet Successful—Few Developments of Importance in the Post-War Situation.

Washington, Aug. 20.—One of the largest fleets of warships ever assembled in an American port will be brought together in the next few days at Fort Monroe. Already 57 warships are under orders to rendezvous there and the orders still to be issued will raise the total to the neighborhood of 70. Naval officials say it is difficult to realize the extent of such a marine aggregation in one harbor. The orders began issuing last Monday, when five ships were ordered to Fort Monroe. On the 16th another ship was added. On the 17th eight more were sent and on the 18th 17 ships were added. Yesterday's orders include 18 more ships. Before the orders began issuing there were eight warships at Fort Monroe so that the total up to today is 57.

Those included in yesterday's orders are the Newport, Rodgers, Lebanon, Wompatuck, Morris, Grim, Lancaster, Machias, Osceola, Peoria, Massachusetts, Sioux, Cheyenne, Waban, Chickasaw, Helena, Detroit, Topeka, Marietta and Castine.

The movement of these ships northward is due to the close of hostilities, and more particularly to the desire to get the ships away from points of possible fever infection. They will now be put in thorough repair and their crews will be gradually changed from naval militiamen to sailors of the regular navy.

The navy department has not yet determined what ships will go to Havana, San Juan and other points of Cuba and Porto Rico. There is felt to be no hurry about this until the authority of the United States is fully established throughout the islands. In the meantime, the matter of policing the shore points is being considered and in due time a number of the light draught auxiliary craft and some of the single-turreted monitors will be used for this coast patrol. It is found, however, that only four of the old monitors of the civil war are fit for this service in southern waters.

As many naval vessels will be centered about the West Indies from this time forward, the navy department will send the new floating dock recently bought in New York down the coast to Pensacola, Fla., where it will be kept for docking the warships. At that point also there are good naval workshops to be used in conjunction with the floating dock. The dock is now being coppered, and will be towed to Pensacola as soon as the September gales are over.

There were few developments of importance in the post-war situation. The authorities are still waiting for Gen. Merritt's report on the list of casualties, and the state, war and navy departments are interested in knowing the exact terms on which Manila was surrendered—whether the city alone or if all the Philippines were included. It was stated by officials that nothing additional on this point had been received up to the close of office hours yesterday.

The efforts to restore the Manila cable continue, but they have not proved successful thus far. The claims made in Madrid that the protocol, and not the capitulation, controls the status of affairs in the Philippines, will not be discussed by the state department officials. The Madrid discussion is looked upon as rather academic, as it is taken for granted that claims will be made on both sides, and that the Paris tribunal will be the final arbiter of the case.

Neither the state department nor the French embassy has yet received word that Spain has chosen her military commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico and some doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of the names given in London press advices. The names given in these reports are those of Spanish generals and admirals now stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico, so that, if the names are correct, no time will be lost in bringing the commissioners together. The understanding here is that the sessions will begin at Havana and San Juan about the first week in September.

CUTTING EXPENSES.

Retrenchment in All Branches Following Cessation of Hostilities.

DISPOSITION OF WAR PRISONERS.

Not Alarmed About Yellow Fever—No More Troops Needed—No Extra Session of the Senate—Tariff Rates for Porto Rico.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Retrenchment in nearly all branches of the army is following close upon the cessation of hostilities. Notably is this the case in the ordnance, quartermaster and engineer bureaus, where the need for the supplies required and the men employed for the exigencies of war no longer exists. In the ordnance bureau the force at the various arsenals is to be reduced in all cases where this can be accomplished without detriment to the service. The Rock Island arsenal probably will be affected more than any other. There before the war about 240 men were employed. When

the peace protocol was signed there were approximately 4,000 men engaged, and orders have been issued which will reduce this number two-thirds before and during the war large numbers of contracts were made with ordnance firms for supplying material. In many cases these were made conditional, so they could be terminated within a few days after the cessation of hostilities, and the department has in every case availed itself of this privilege.

DISPOSITION OF WAR PRISONERS. Washington, Aug. 20.—Orders were issued by the war department yesterday for the disposition of the 20 Spanish prisoners and six alleged spies who have been confined for some time at Fort McPherson, Atlanta. The Spaniards will be sent to Portsmouth, N. H., where a greater number of the crews of Admiral Cervera's fleet are now detained. Five of the alleged spies, among whom is the man Mellor, who, it is said, was identified with the operations of Lieut. Carranza, are to be given their freedom. The sixth, a man by the name of Elmhurst, said to be an American citizen, and who, it is charged, enlisted in the American army for the purpose of acting as a spy for the Spanish government, will be sent to his regiment for a trial by court-martial.

NOT ALARMED ABOUT YELLOW FEVER. Washington, Aug. 20.—The war department authorities are not alarmed about yellow fever among the troops in the United States, but a close watch is being kept at all points where there is a close contact. The three cases at Key West, Fla., are the only ones reported in the south and no additional cases have been reported in the last three or four days. At Montauk point there are several suspicious cases, but if it is yellow fever it is a very mild type.

NO MORE TROOPS NEEDED. Washington, Aug. 20.—Gen. Shafter has informed the war department that it will not be necessary to send any more troops to Santiago for the preservation of peace and good will. This statement is made with the understanding that the present military force will shortly be reinforced by the arrival of the Fifth regular infantry and the Twenty-third Kansas volunteers.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE. Washington, Aug. 20.—Senator Cannon, of Utah, who has been in Washington since congress adjourned, has received positive assurance that there will be no extra session of the senate this fall. Senator Cannon believes that an extra session will follow adjournment on March 4.

TARIFF RATES FOR PORTO RICO. Washington, Aug. 20.—The war department today promulgated the tariff rates for Porto Rico. The rate is the Spanish minimum tariff rates heretofore enforced in the island. The tobacco schedule is the same as that for Cuba.

ACCEPT CONDITIONS.

The Philippine Insurgents Are Still a Little Ugly.

AGUINALDO MADE EIGHT DEMANDS.

Gen. Merritt Sent a Verbal Reply to Them and Afterward Said That the Insurgent Chief Agreed to Our Terms.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Inter Ocean from Manila says: Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has been in an ugly mood since the capitulation and was at first inclined to carry his hostilities to the point of an open rupture. He holds the waterworks and has cut off the supply, but Gen. Merritt said to the Inter Ocean correspondent that the situation had been practically settled, Aguinaldo accepting the American conditions. At the outset Aguinaldo made eight demands of the Americans, as follows:

First, that the Philippines withdraw only to certain limits; second, that they retain city convents; third, that the Americans control only the city; fourth, that Gen. Merritt consult with him regarding the civil appointments; fifth, that the Philippines have the right to enter the river and harbor sixth, that the Americans return the Philippines' arms; seventh, that the Americans be confined to the city; eighth, that the Philippines have the right to enter the city armed.

Gen. Merritt sent a verbal reply to these demands, but Aguinaldo was away. The messenger returned after which Gen. Merritt said the rebel chief had agreed to our terms and that the waterworks would be surrendered. There have been a few slight disturbances in the city, but they were inconsequential. Confidence is returning. The shops are open, and business is reviving. The greatest interest is manifested in the ultimate disposition of the islands. Englishmen who are in business here are anxious for the Americans to hold the whole group, and many Spaniards believe that this would be the best solution of the problem. They say that business will be impossible under the conditions that formerly prevailed here and that the Filipinos would not be able to establish or maintain a government. Aguinaldo represents only a small fraction of the natives and trouble would surely follow if he were given control. The English declare that if the Americans give the islands back to Spain or hand them over to the Filipinos they will have to quit.

Gen. Anderson has been sent to Cavite, having been detached from his command. His principal business will be to handle Aguinaldo. The insurgents still are a little ugly. Several hundred of them have deserted and are trying to enter the city. When the Spaniards heard that hostilities had closed on August 12, before the capitulation, they raised the question of the American status in Manila. The matter was referred to Washington for decision.

AFFAIRS AT MANILA.

Articles of Surrender Not Fully Understood at Washington.

THE TERMS OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE

The Protocol Provides for the Cession of Manila and Leaves the Disposition of the Islands to the Peace Commissioners.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Among the war officials the terms of the capitulation of Manila, as cabled by Gen. Merritt, was a topic of discussion. No light has been thrown upon the terms by Gen. Merritt. He cabled the terms themselves, expecting probably to forward by mail the construction placed upon them by the American and Spanish officers at Manila. Unofficial advice from Manila received previous to the arrival of the text of the terms indicated that the capitulation of the city included the surrender of the Philippines and that Spanish sovereignty over the entire archipelago was temporarily at least, at an end. This view is not sustained by the conditions of the surrender as cabled by Gen. Merritt and, it may be said, it is not the view taken by the best-informed officials of the administration. While some of the war authorities last night were inclined to the opinion that the articles of capitulation, necessarily temporary and naturally somewhat elastic in their phraseology, might be construed to mean the surrender of Spanish control over the entire Philippine group, the prevalent opinion now is that they mean precisely what they say and that the surrender includes only the city of Manila and its immediate surroundings, or "suburbs," as it is expressed in the articles.

It can be said authoritatively that the president is quite satisfied with the terms as made by Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Their instructions afforded them considerable latitude for individuality of action, the president feeling confident that they would secure the best possible terms in the circumstances. That they have done so he is certain. It is pointed out that the terms of the capitulation of Manila can have but little effect upon the action of the Paris peace commission, in any event. The protocol as signed by the accredited representatives of the governments of the United States and Spain provides for the cession of the city, bay and harbor of Manila to the United States and leaves to the peace commission to determine the disposition and government of the Philippine islands. Whether, therefore, Spain is to retain her sovereignty over the island is a question to be decided by the Paris commission. The action of the commission is circumscribed by the provisions of the protocol, while the terms of the capitulation of Manila, it is suggested, can have very little more serious effect upon the commission's work than those of the surrender of Santiago.

The dispatch from Gen. Merritt was as follows:

The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, have agreed upon the following:

First—The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities, until the conclusion of treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

Second—Officers shall retain side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to the staff officers designated by the United States.

Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion, shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates.

Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid, as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds of the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property, of all description, are placed under the safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

F. W. Greene, brigadier general of volunteers, U. S. A.; B. L. Lambertson, captain, U. S. N.; Charles A. Whittier, lieutenant colonel and inspection general; E. H. Crowder, lieutenant colonel and judge advocate; Nicholas De La Pena, auditor general; ex-ts.; Carlos Flores, colonel de ingenieros; Jose Maria Ojaguen, Jefe de estado, mayor.

REFUSED A LANDING.

American Newspaper Correspondents Not Wanted in Havana.

SPANISH OUTRAGES IN PORTO RICO.

Gen. Wood Finds It Necessary to Increase the Regular Police Force in Santiago—Cuban Insurgents to Be Urged to Disband.

Havana, Aug. 19.—Yesterday there arrived from Key West correspondents of the New York Evening Post, the Chicago Record and another newspaper, none of whom were permitted by Gen. Blanco to land, the governor general considering their arrival here inopportune and inconvenient, and be-

lieving that their presence here before the arrival of the American peace commissioners might cause difficulty. One hundred Americans, who landed at Maria Gorda on the 11th inst., after a conference with the leaders Goyo and Lazo, re-embarked and afterward sent a supply of hardtack sufficient to last eight days, to the leader Taronca. A majority of the Cubans in that province are nearly naked and entirely without shoes. They requested the Americans to provide the women with clothes, etc. Last night Havana was again illuminated with electric lights, which had been suspended during the blockade. The Plaza de Armas and the parks, after a period of long obscurity, presented a splendid scene. They were filled with persons of both sexes. The theaters were full. The arrival of American steamers with provisions and mails is awaited with impatience. Many soldiers, who have not heard from their relatives for at least a month, are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Spanish mail steamers. Yesterday morning the American bark Maryland arrived with provisions. Large and noisy crowds of curious people awaited the entrance of the vessel into the port.

OUTRAGES IN PORTO RICO.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 19.—Reports are coming in from all directions of outrages committed within the Spanish lines. Doubtless many of these are exaggerated, but the rumors of a massacre at Ciales are confirmed. Some of the natives there took refuge in the belfry of the cathedral and fired on the Spanish troops, but they were overpowered and mached to the number of 80. The natives show a disposition to persecute the Spanish residents and several minor riots have occurred here. At Yauco last night the natives threw stones and bricks into Spanish shops in retaliation for outrages committed within the Spanish lines. The military have been ordered to suppress these demonstrations and punish the offenders. Gen. Miles and staff went to Gen. Wilson's headquarters at the front yesterday. They were escorted by a troop of cavalry. The personnel of the commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico are highly commended. Gen. Grant will join Gen. Brooke to-day.

DISORDER IN SANTIAGO.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 19.—Yesterday morning Gen. Wood, military governor of Santiago, increased the local police force with additions from various regiments. There has been some trouble from soldiers who have disobeyed orders and there have been some threats, several street fights, at least one murder and a good deal of drunkenness, so that an exceptionally large force is necessary to preserve order. Yesterday morning the Eighth Illinois volunteers (colored) entered upon patrol duty. The first infantry left yesterday by the Miller. There are seven Spanish transports in the harbor awaiting the embarkation of Spanish troops, of whom more than 2,000 left yesterday. The general appearance of the men is pitiful. There has been much sickness among them and within the last two days over 200 bodies have been buried. The death rate in the city is about 70 per day. The heavy rains increase the fever among the soldiers and the inhabitants alike.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

Kansas City, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,200; calves, 524; market, nominal; shipping and dressed beef steers, \$3.00; western steers, \$3.00; 47¢; cows and heifers, \$2.20; 45¢; stockers and feeders, \$3.00; 45¢. Hogs—Receipts, 6,586; market closed weak at \$2.75; 34¢. Sheep—Receipts, 2,621; market steady; sheep, \$2.25; 47¢; lambs, \$3.00; 49¢. Chicago, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; beefs, \$4.20; 45¢; cows and heifers, \$2.00; 47¢; Texas steers, \$3.25; 43¢; westerns, \$3.70; 47¢; stockers and feeders, \$3.40; 45¢. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; choice grades strong, others light, \$3.00; 49¢; mixed, \$2.60; 45¢; heavy, \$3.00; 49¢; rough, \$2.50; 43¢. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; market steady; natives, \$2.00; 40¢; westerns, \$3.00; 45¢; 40¢; lambs, \$3.75; 49¢.

Grain and Provisions.

Kansas City, Aug. 23.—Receipts of wheat, 23 cars; a year ago, 208 cars. Sales by car lots: No. 1 hard, \$2.00; No. 2 hard, \$1.90; No. 3 hard, \$1.80; No. 4 hard, \$1.70; No. 5 hard, \$1.60; No. 6 hard, \$1.50; No. 7 hard, \$1.40; No. 8 hard, \$1.30; No. 9 hard, \$1.20; No. 10 hard, \$1.10; No. 11 hard, \$1.00; No. 12 hard, \$0.90; No. 13 hard, \$0.80; No. 14 hard, \$0.70; No. 15 hard, \$0.60; No. 16 hard, \$0.50; No. 17 hard, \$0.40; No. 18 hard, \$0.30; No. 19 hard, \$0.20; No. 20 hard, \$0.10; No. 21 hard, \$0.00; No. 22 hard, \$0.00; No. 23 hard, \$0.00; No. 24 hard, \$0.00; No. 25 hard, \$0.00; No. 26 hard, \$0.00; No. 27 hard, \$0.00; No. 28 hard, \$0.00; No. 29 hard, \$0.00; No. 30 hard, \$0.00; No. 31 hard, \$0.00; No. 32 hard, \$0.00; No. 33 hard, \$0.00; No. 34 hard, \$0.00; No. 35 hard, \$0.00; No. 36 hard, \$0.00; No. 37 hard, \$0.00; No. 38 hard, \$0.00; No. 39 hard, \$0.00; No. 40 hard, \$0.00; No. 41 hard, \$0.00; No. 42 hard, \$0.00; No. 43 hard, \$0.00; No. 44 hard, \$0.00; No. 45 hard, \$0.00; No. 46 hard, \$0.00; No. 47 hard, \$0.00; No. 48 hard, \$0.00; No. 49 hard, \$0.00; No. 50 hard, \$0.00; No. 51 hard, \$0.00; No. 52 hard, \$0.00; No. 53 hard, \$0.00; No. 54 hard, \$0.00; No. 55 hard, \$0.00; No. 56 hard, \$0.00; No. 57 hard, \$0.00; No. 58 hard, \$0.00; No. 59 hard, \$0.00; No. 60 hard, \$0.00; No. 61 hard, \$0.00; No. 62 hard, \$0.00; No. 63 hard, \$0.00; No. 64 hard, \$0.00; No. 65 hard, \$0.00; No. 66 hard, \$0.00; No. 67 hard, \$0.00; No. 68 hard, \$0.00; No. 69 hard, \$0.00; No. 70 hard, \$0.00; No. 71 hard, \$0.00; No. 72 hard, \$0.00; No. 73 hard, \$0.00; No. 74 hard, \$0.00; No. 75 hard, \$0.00; No. 76 hard, \$0.00; No. 77 hard, \$0.00; No. 78 hard, \$0.00; No. 79 hard, \$0.00; No. 80 hard, \$0.00; No. 81 hard, \$0.00; No. 82 hard, \$0.00; No. 83 hard, \$0.00; No. 84 hard, \$0.00; No. 85 hard, \$0.00; No. 86 hard, \$0.00; No. 87 hard, \$0.00; No. 88 hard, \$0.00; No. 89 hard, \$0.00; No. 90 hard, \$0.00; No. 91 hard, \$0.00; No. 92 hard, \$0.00; No. 93 hard, \$0.00; No. 94 hard, \$0.00; No. 95 hard, \$0.00; No. 96 hard, \$0.00; No. 97 hard, \$0.00; No. 98 hard, \$0.00; No. 99 hard, \$0.00; No. 100 hard, \$0.00; No. 101 hard, \$0.00; No. 102 hard, \$0.00; No. 103 hard, \$0.00; No. 104 hard, \$0.00; No. 105 hard, \$0.00; No. 106 hard, \$0.00; No. 107 hard, \$0.00; No. 108 hard, \$0.00; No. 109 hard, \$0.00; No. 110 hard, \$0.00; No. 111 hard, \$0.00; No. 112 hard, \$0.00; No. 113 hard, \$0.00; No. 114 hard, \$0.00; No. 115 hard, \$0.00; No. 116 hard, \$0.00; No. 117 hard, \$0.00; No. 118 hard, \$0.00; No. 119 hard, \$0.00; No. 120 hard, \$0.00; No. 121 hard, \$0.00; No. 122 hard, \$0.00; No. 123 hard, \$0.00; No. 124 hard, \$0.00; No. 125 hard, \$0.00; No. 126 hard, \$0.00; No. 127 hard, \$0.00; No.